

## OPERATING PROCEDURES—GENERAL

**§ 80.86 International regulations applicable.**

In addition to being regulated by these rules, the use and operation of stations subject to this part are governed by the Radio Regulations and the radio provisions of all other international agreements in force to which the United States is a party.

**§ 80.87 Cooperative use of frequency assignments.**

Each radio channel is available for use on a shared basis only and is not available for the exclusive use of any one station or station licensee. Station licensees must cooperate in the use of their respective frequency assignments in order to minimize interference and obtain the most effective use of the authorized radio channels.

**§ 80.88 Secrecy of communication.**

The station licensee, the master of the ship, the responsible radio operators and any person who may have knowledge of the radio communications transmitted or received by a fixed, land, or mobile station subject to this part, or of any radio-communication service of such station, must observe the secrecy requirements of the Communications Act and the Radio Regulations. See sections 501, 502, and 705 of the Communications Act and Article 23 of the Radio Regulations.

**§ 80.89 Unauthorized transmissions.**

Stations must not:

- (a) Engage in superfluous radio-communication.
- (b) Use telephony on 243 MHz.
- (c) Use selective calling on 2182 kHz or 156.800 MHz.
- (d) When using telephony, transmit signals or communications not addressed to a particular station or stations. This provision does not apply to the transmission of distress, alarm, urgency, or safety signals or messages, or to test transmissions.
- (e) When using telegraphy, transmit signals or communications not addressed to a particular station or stations, unless the transmission is preceded by CQ or CP or by distress,

alarm, urgency, safety signals, or test transmissions.

(f) Transmit while on board vessels located on land unless authorized under a public coast station license. Vessels in the following situations are not considered to be on land for the purposes of this paragraph:

- (1) Vessels which are aground due to a distress situation;
  - (2) Vessels in drydock undergoing repairs; and
  - (3) State or local government vessels which are involved in search and rescue operations including related training exercises.
- (g) Transmit on frequencies or frequency bands not authorized on the current station license.

[51 FR 31213, Sept. 2, 1986, as amended at 52 FR 35244, Sept. 18, 1987; 62 FR 40304, July 28, 1997]

**§ 80.90 Suspension of transmission.**

Transmission must be suspended immediately upon detection of a transmitter malfunction and must remain suspended until the malfunction is corrected, except for transmission concerning the immediate safety of life or property, in which case transmission must be suspended as soon as the emergency is terminated.

**§ 80.91 Order of priority of communications.**

(a) The order of priority of radiotelegraph communications is as follows:

- (1) Distress calls including the international distress signal for radiotelegraphy, the international radiotelegraph alarm signal, the international radiotelephone alarm signal, distress messages and distress traffic.
- (2) Communications preceded by the international radiotelegraph urgency signal.
- (3) Communications preceded by the international radiotelegraph safety signal.
- (4) Communications relative to radio direction-finding bearings.
- (5) Communications relative to the navigation and safe movement of aircraft.
- (6) Communications relative to the navigation, movements, and needs of ships, including weather observation